

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1856.

VOL. 7--NO. 10.

BY L. D. STARKE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STERN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.
Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A.
Harris, and Mr. Sanatorium.
Orders from the country promptly at-
tended to.
lyp

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.
Will give strict attention to all consign-
ments entrusted to his care. Com-
mission on all grain 14 per cent.
23, 1852-15

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FOR-
WARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CATERVILLE, N. C.
Will attend all the above counties punct-
ually in either of the above counties punct-
ually attended to.
Jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
GALLERY,
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,
ORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CATERVILLE, N. C.
Will attend all the above counties punct-
ually in either of the above counties punct-
ually attended to.
Jan 24

F. W. SEABURY,
DEALER AND RETAILER IN ALL
KINDS OF SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.,
No. 102, Camden street,
Baltimore, Md.

WYER & WEDBEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOK-
BINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS.

No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Keep constantly on hand, and for sale upon
the most advantageous terms, a complete
and extensive assortment of Books of every
variety and description, and in every department
of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having
recently made arrangements with the largest
publishing houses in the country, they will re-
ceive regular supplies of the principal and most
valuable Books, as soon as they are issued from
the press.

They also offer for sale one of the largest
stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the
Southern country, both for the school and coun-
ting house; and having now in full operation a
complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with compe-
tent and experienced workmen, they are pre-
pared to manufacture every description of Blank
Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on any
reasonable terms as any establishment in the
United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the
city will find it greatly to their advantage to ex-
amine our stock before making their purchases,
as we are confident that we can offer them great
inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS
of Grand Meyer; also for Silas C. Herrig's
(Wilder's Patent) VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSES,
No. 26, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
The subscribers take this mode of informing
his old friends and customers and the pub-
lic generally, that in addition to his former busi-
ness of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has
opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain,
Common Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting, at
all prices, from 18¢ to \$2 per yard.

Also,
Rugs and Mats, Druggists of all widths, from 4-4
to 16-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which
surpasses the use of Oil Cloth or Stair Linen, more
durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS
at all widths and at all prices, for Entries,
Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.
Also, a large stock of
Curtains of every description, such as Silk and Woollen
Damasks, Satin DeLaine, Moire, Turkey Red,
&c., with Cordons, Bands and Loops, Gimp and
Giltwork, Cornices and Tassels, and all other arti-
cles of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be
surpassed in quality in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few
words to all whom it may concern, about
the sale of his stock of
Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them
that his stock was never larger, better or more
varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality,
and as to price, he is confident that he should be
satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to
sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at
any price.
W. A. WALTERS,
No. 26, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

**NEW FURNITURE AND PIANO
ESTABLISHMENT.**
ON MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
J. G. HODSDON.

HAVING taken the large
store and warehouses on the
North side of the City, and
to the site of the City Hotel, will keep a full and
well selected assortment of
Ready Made Furniture, Pianos, &c., &c.
His supply of Cabinet Furniture, Gilt and Mahogany
framed Lounges, Sofas, Chairs,
Mattresses, Willow Ware, and other articles in
his line, will be full and suitable to the demand
of purchasers in town and country.

UNDERTAKING
will be attended to promptly and carefully—
Metallic Cases, of all kinds, and all other articles
furnished at reasonable rates, and a full and complete
assortment of hearse and horse always kept in readiness.

Having much experience in the business, and
being determined to deal fairly with all, he
sincerely solicits a share of the patronage of the
public.
Norfolk, Feb. 19, 1856.

SUNDRIES.
In store and for sale by the subscriber,
IRON—suitable for farming, ship building,
coach making, machinists, and all other work-
man, round, square, flat, oval and other kinds.
A very large and complete assortment cast
iron, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do.
ANVILS, Vices, Belows, Hammers, Screw-
pumps, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brass
and Iron Wrenches, a new and superior article,
Axes, Hatchets, Pist-aws, grub hoes, weeding
and hilling, cast-steel and garden hoes, and
rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels,
Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufles, Corn Planters
&c., &c.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine
Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton
sweeps, horse hoes, root scrapers, enamel
and wheel-harrows, grain crabs, grub hoes and
blades, rotary hoes, log and ox chains, trace
chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural
turnovers, corn and cow crushers, "LITTLE GI-
ANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, bone
and iron crushers, garden and field rollers,
grind stones, cut nails and spikess, spike
saws, meat cutters and stuffer, straw cutters,
mill curls, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart
and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, (a very large
supply)—all sizes, jacks, lugs, carriage, cart,
and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet
warp, cotton and hemp seine and surceon twine.
Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage, Fan
Vices, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other
desirable kinds; heavy mill, saw shellers, (a
large and varied stock) mould boards, land
sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now
in use; plow tows, plow skelets.

With a great many other very desirable goods,
not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who
has an orchard should be without one, as he
could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his
fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catap-
tles. You can't do wrong to send your orders to
my s
JAMES SMITH,
Norfolk, Va.

Sign of the Circular Saw.
ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS
BEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OFFERING their importation, *Birmingham*
House Keeping Articles, such as
Coffee and Tea Pots, Georgian style,
Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish-
&c., &c.

Walters in sets and dozens, Sauce Pans,
Porcelain lined Planchet boxes, Flat Bars,
Old English style Grid Irons, Fluted Bars,
All Brass Pans, Polished Steel Shovel and
Tones, in sets or pairs,
Tin lined Coffee Pots, &c., &c.

HEAVY GOODS.
Trace, Log and Back Band Chains,
Elwell's Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes;
Spades, Shovels and Forks, Out, Wrought and
Cast Horse Shoes,
Anvils, Vices, Belows, Mill, Circular Saws,
Cross Cut Saws,
Stocks and Dies, Hammers, Screw Plates.

NOW IS THE TIME.
500 MANTILLAS, EVERY STYLE AND
COLOR IN

LACE AND SILK. In prices from \$2 to \$3 a
dozen. This is a desirable opportunity
as these goods will be sold at cost and bargains
will be given. Call soon and secure the advan-
tages now offered.

ALSO.
The greater portion of the stock will be offered
at reduced prices. Call, every one who wishes
to save 50 per cent, at the Bee Hive,
to JAS SMITH.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.
Single copy, one year, ----- \$2 50
Five copies, one year, ----- 12 00
Ten copies, one year, ----- 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion
21—every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual
arrangements made on favorable terms.
Office corner of Main and Road Street.

POETRY.

I AM LOVED.
BY ELIZABETH YOUTT.

Jubilate! I am loved!
And his lips at length have said it—
Long since in his eyes I read it,
But I thought it could not be—
Ah! what happiness for me!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Now am I like a little queen,
And very pleasant 'tis I ween;
Whatsoever I do or say
Seemeth good and right alway.

To jubilate I am loved—
To see him kneeling at my feet,
Oh! it is sweet—'tis very sweet!
Every day and every hour
Do I glory in my power!

Jubilate! I am loved!
So dearly loved, that till I prayed,
I was more than half afraid;
Lord! forgive my sins and make
Me pure and good for his dear sake!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Lord! forgive my glorying!
To thy dear cross I meekly cling!
Let the love he beareth me
Lead him—lead us both—to Thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Umbrella Girl.

Isaac T. Hopper, the well known Quaker
philanthropist, was emphatically the
friend of the friendless, and sedulously de-
voted his long life to deeds of benevolence.

Untold numbers of persons have been re-
scued from misery, degradation and ruin, by
his kind assistance, support and counsel, and
now live to bless their benefactor. The
following interesting tale of truth showed
how tenderly he would a wanderer look to
victim's path and how tenderly he rebuked
those who meditated the destruction of the
poor and the lowly.

A young girl, the only daughter of a
poor widow, removed from the country to
Philadelphia, to earn her living by covering
umbrellas. She was very handsome;
with glossy black hair, large beaming eyes
and a sweet smile. She was just
about the age when youth is ripening
into womanhood; when the soul begins
to be pervaded by that restless principle,
which impels poor humanity to seek perfection
in union.

At a hotel near the store for which she
worked, an English traveler, called Lord
Henry Stuart had taken lodgings. He
was a strikingly handsome man, and of
princely carriage. As this distinguished
stranger passed to and from the hotel, he
encountered the umbrella girl, and was
attracted by her uncommon beauty. He
easily traced her to the store, where he soon
afterwards went to purchase an umbrella.

This was followed by the presents of flowers,
chats by the way side, an invitation to walk
or ride; all of which were gratefully accept-
ed by the unsuspecting rustic; for she was
ignorant of the danger of a city as was the
squirrels of her native field. He was merely
playing a game for temporary excitement.
She, with a heart full of romance, and a heart
melting under the influence of love, uncon-
sciously endangering the happiness of her
whole life.

Lord Henry invited her to visit the pub-
lic gardens on the Fourth of July. In the
simplicity of her heart, she believed all his
flattering professions, and considered her-
self his bride elect; she therefore, accepted
the invitation with innocent frankness. But
she had no dress fit to appear in on such
a public occasion with a gentleman of high
rank, whom she believed to be her future
husband. While these thoughts revolved
in her mind, her eyes were unfortunately
attracted by a beautiful piece of silk be-
longing to her employer. Could she not take
it, without being seen, and pay for it secretly,
when she had earned enough money?

The temptation conquered her in a moment
of weakness. She concealed the silk and
carried it to her lodgings. It was the first
thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse
was painful. She would have carried it
back, but she dreaded discovery. She was
not sure that repentance would be met by
a spirit of forgiveness.

On the eventful Fourth of July, she came
out in her dress. Lord Henry complimented
her on her elegant appearance,
but she was not happy. On their way he
talked to her in a manner that she did not
comprehend. Perceiving this, he spoke
more explicitly. The guiltless young creature
stopped and looked into his face with a
mournful reproach, and burst into tears.

The nobleman took her hand kindly and
said, "My dear, are you an innocent girl?"
"I am, I am," she replied with convul-
sive sobs. "Oh, what have I ever done or
said that you should ask me such a ques-
tion?"

The evident sincerity of her words stirred
the deep fount in his better nature. "If
you are innocent," said he, "God forbid that
I should make you otherwise—but you no-

cepted my invitations and presents so readi-
ly that I supposed you understood me."
"What could I understand," said she,
"except that you intended to make me
your wife?"

Though reared amid the proudest dis-
tinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to
smile. He blushed and was silent. The
heartless conventionalities of the world
stood rebuked in the presence of affection-
ate simplicity. He conveyed her to her
humble home, and bade her farewell, with
a thankful consciousness that he had done
no irretrievable injury to her future pros-
pects. The remembrance of her to him
would be as the recollection of the past
year's butterfly. With her the wound
was deep. In the solitude of her cham-
ber she wept in bitterness of heart over
ruined air castles. And the dress she had
stolen to make an appearance befitting his
bride! Oh, would not the heart of the
poor widowed mother break, if she should
ever know that her child was a thief?

Alas, her wretched forebodings proved
too true. The silk was traced to her;
she was arrested while on her way to the
store, and dragged to prison. There she
went weeping. On the fourth day the
keeper called upon Isaac T. Hopper and
informed him that there was a girl in pris-
on who appeared to be utterly friendless,
and determined to die by starvation. The
kind hearted friend immediately went to
her assistance. He found her lying in the
cell, with her face buried in her hands,
sobbing as if her heart would break. He
tried to comfort her, but could obtain no
answer.

"Leave us alone," said he to the keeper,
"perhaps she will speak to me, if there
is no one to hear." When they were alone
together, he put back the hair from her
temples, laid his hand kindly on her beau-
tiful head, and said in soothing tones, "My
child, consider me as your father. Tell me
all that has happened to you. I will do for
you as I would for my own daughter, and
I do not but I can help thee out of this dif-
ficulty."

After a long time spent in affectionate
entreaty, she leaned her young head on his
friendly shoulder, and sobbed out,
"Oh, I wish I was dead; what will my
poor mother say when she knows of my
disgrace?"

"Perhaps we can manage so that she never
shall know it," replied he. Alluring her
by this hope, he gradually obtained from
her the story of her acquaintance with the
nobleman. He bade her be comforted and
take nourishment, for he would see that
the silk was paid for, and the prosecution
withdrawn.

He went immediately to her employer
and told him the story. "This is a young
and fine child," said he. "The girl is young
and she is the child of a poor widow. Give
her a chance to retrieve this one false step,
and she may be restored to society, a
useful and honored woman. I will see
that thou art paid for the silk." The man
readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution,
and said he would have dealt otherwise
with the girl if he had known all the cir-
cumstances. "Thou shouldst have in-
quired into the merits of the case," replied
Friend Hopper. "By this kind of thought-
lessness many a young creature is driven
into the downward path who might easily
have been saved."

The kind hearted man next proceeded
to the hotel, and with Quaker simplicity
of speech inquired for Henry Stuart. The
servant said his lordship had not risen. "Tell
him my business is of importance," said
Friend Hopper. The servant soon
returned, and conducted him to the cham-
ber. The nobleman appeared surprised
that a stranger in the Quaker costume,
should thus intrude upon his luxurious
privacy. When he heard of his errand,
he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted
the truth of the girl's statement. His be-
nevolent friend took the opportunity to
"bear a testimony" against the sin of proflig-
acity. He did it in such a kind and fil-
terly manner that the young man's heart
was touched.

He excused himself by saying that he
would not have tampered with the girl if
he had known her to be virtuous. "I
have done many wrong things," said he,
"but, thank God, no betrayal of con-
fiding innocence weighs on my conscience.
I have always esteemed it the basest act
of which a man is capable." The imprison-
ment of the poor girl and the forlorn situ-
ation in which she had been found dis-
tressed him greatly. When Friend Hop-
per represented that the silk had been sto-
len for her sake, that the girl had thereby
lost profitable employment, and was obli-
ged to return to her distant home, to avoid
the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty
dollar note and offered it to pay her ex-
penses. "Nay," said Isaac. "Thou art
a very rich man, I presume. I see in thy
hand a large roll of such notes. She is the
daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast
been the means of doing her great injury.
Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another fifty
dollar note and smiled as he said, "You
understand your business well. But you
have acted nobly, and I reverence you for
it. If you ever visit England, come and
see me. I will give you a cordial welcome
and treat you as a nobleman."

"Farewell, friend," replied the Quaker
"though much to blame in this affair,
thou hast behaved nobly. Mayst thou be
blessed in domestic life, and artifice no more
with the feelings of poor girls; not even
with those whom others have betrayed and
deserted."

When the girl was arrested, she had
sufficient presence of mind to assume a
false name, and by that means her true
name was kept out of the newspapers. "I
did this," said she, "for my poor mother's
sake." With the money given by Lord
Stuart, the silk was paid for, and she was
sent home to her mother well provided
with clothing. Her name and place of
residence forever remained a secret in the
breast of her benefactor.

Years after these events transpired, a
lady called at Friend Hopper's house and

asked to see him. When he entered the
room, he found a handsomely dressed
young matron and blooming boy five or
six years old. She rose quickly to meet
him and her voice choked as she said,
"Friend Hopper, do you know me?" He
replied that he did not. She fixed her
tearful eyes earnestly upon him, and said,
"You once helped me when in great dis-
tress." But the good missionary had help-
ed too many in distress to be able to re-
collect her without more precise infor-
mation. With a tumultuous voice, she bade
her son go into the next room for a few
minutes; then dropping on her knees, she
hid her face in his lap and sobbed out "I
am the girl who stole the silk. Oh, where
should I now be if it had not been for you."

When her emotion was somewhat all-
ayed, she told him that she had married a
highly respectable man, a Senator of his
native State. Being on a visit in Friend
Hopper's vicinity, she had again and again
passed his dwelling, looking wistfully at
the windows to catch a sight of him; but
when she attempted to enter her courage
failed.

"But I must return home to-morrow,"
said she, "and I could not go away with-
out once more seeking and thanking him
who saved me from ruin." She looked at
her little boy and said to him, "Look at
him, and remember him well; for he was
the best friend your mother ever had." With
an earnest invitation to visit her
happy home, and a fervent God bless you,
she bade her benefactor farewell.

Frankfort Herald.

THE HERRING PIE.

It was a cold winter's evening; the rich
banker Brounker had drawn his easy chair
close to the corner of the stove, and sat
smoking his long clay pipe with great
complacency, his intimate friend, Van
Grote, employed in exactly the same man-
ner, occupied the opposite corner. All
was quiet in the house, for Brounker's wife
and children were gone to a masked ball,
and secure from fear of interruption, the
two friends indulged in a confidential con-
versation.

"I cannot think," said Van Grote, "why
you should refuse your consent to the mar-
riage. Brounker can give his daughter
a good fortune, and you say your son is
desperately in love with her."

"I don't object to it," said Brounker.
"It is my wife who will not hear of it."
"And what reason has she for refusing?"
"One which I cannot tell you," said his
friend, sinking his voice.

"Oh! a mystery—come, out with it—
You know I have always been frank and
open with you, even to giving you my
opinion of your absurd jealousy of your
wife."

"Jealousy of my wife? nonsense! have
I not just sent her to a masked ball?"
"I don't wonder you boast of it. I
should like to have seen you do as much
when you were first married. To be sure
you had reasons to look sharply after her,
for she was the prettiest woman in Amster-
dam. Unfortunately, she has become the
better horse, and you refuse an advanta-
geous match for your son to gratify her
caprice."

"You are quite wrong, my friend. I
never allow any one to be master here but
myself; and in the present instance I can-
not blame Clotilda. The secret of her re-
fusal lies in a herring pie."

"Herring pie?" exclaimed Van Grote.
"Yes, a herring pie. You may remem-
ber it was a favorite dainty of mine, and
that my wife—well, during the first year
of my marriage, I must confess I was a
little—very little—jealous of Clotilda. My
situation obliged me to keep open house,
and among the young set she was the
most popular. She had already acquired
for gallantry was enough to create alarm,
and the marked attention he paid my wife
convinced me it was well founded. What
could I do? It was impossible to forbid
him the house, for he had it in his power
to deprive me of the government contracts
in other words, to ruin me. After pon-
dering long on the subject, I decided on
doing nothing until the danger should be-
come imminent; all that was necessary
was to know how things really stood."

Having just purchased this house, I caused
a secret closet to be made behind the stove
room, and from it I could hear everything
that passed in this apartment without risk
of being discovered. Think God I have
had no use for it the last twenty years,
and indeed, I do not even know what has
become of the key. Satisfied with this
precaution, I did not hesitate to leave Clot-
ilda when any of her admirers paid her a
visit, though I promise you that some of
the colonel's gallant speeches made me
wince."

"Upon my word," interrupted his friend,
"you showed a most commendable patience.
In your place I should have contented
myself with forbidding my wife to receive
his visits."

"There spoke the old bachelor. As I
didn't want to drive her heading into his
arms, I went a different way to work—
Day after day forced to listen to the insid-
ious arguments of the seducer, my wife
—I must own she made a stout defence—
at one time tried ridicule, at another en-
treaty, to deter him from the pursuit of
her. He began to lose hope in proportion
as I gained it, till one day he behought
himself of threatening to blow out his
brains if she would not show him some
compassion. Moved at this proof of the
strength of his passion, she burst into
tears, and pleaded that she was not free—
in short, she gave him to understand that
she was the obstacle to his happiness. Brounker
was too well skilled in the art of
seduction not to see that he had gained a
point. He raved, cursed me as the cause
of his misery, and tried

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of a political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to place the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imperative too monstrous for the popular majority.

Resolved, Therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention, devoting to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the redoubt of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principle, avowed by them, when on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence for foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public land ought to be applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient, to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupt system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and addition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in the Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious conscience, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which breeds its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-places. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history, nor the future prospects of the country, nor in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declaration of former Conventions upon the second issue of domestic slavery, and

concerning the reserved rights of the States.—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor, included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1790; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues in which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and in cite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, Finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and the compromise of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

First—Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of the country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Secondly—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, require that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power or force should be suffered to impede or check its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our

policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States, within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets, through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM

PREPARED TO SHOW THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Ready Made Clothing

AND SUMMER GOODS

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY LINE. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Coloured Ribbons, Col'd, White Bonnets, Plain White Cape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Berages, Silk do., Berce Robes, Blue and White Gingham Black and White do., Printed and Fancy English Striped Swiss Rolled Laces, Victoria Laces, W. to Swiss Muslin, Jacket Muslin, Berce Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White do., Plain Chasmerette, Farmer's Drill Silk, Blue and White do., Fancy English Striped Stripes, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapoco Printed Cassimere Shawls, Challe De Laines, Loun Bayes, Fig'd, Grandine, Pink Delaines, Plain Challe, Fancy Shawls, Embroidered Cape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Lined Parapets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

E. City April 15, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Depot,

would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity, that he has just received from the North with the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, in his line, ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk; and that he has for sale, at very low prices, as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better than the Depot where they can be purchased elsewhere.

Below we enumerate a few articles of the large assortment of goods that can be found at the Depot:

Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Bath Tubs, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers.

Water coolers, metal and wood, Watermen's Refrigerators, Water Cans, Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain, Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Ice Picks, Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards, Laundry Trays, Bathing Sponges, Ice Buckets, Bedstead Mattresses, Ice Mattresses, D. H. Dusters, Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Drawers, Preserving Kettles, Perfumed Kettle Baskets, Furnace Stoves, Tin and Copper Ware, Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans, Waiters of various sizes and patterns, Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes, for Counting Rooms and Stores, Roofing Gutters and Spouting, done at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and warranted in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or N. Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice.

Having two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

He is, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Copper, Spelter Solder, &c.

CAMPBELL and ETHERIAL OIL, always to be had cheap by the gallon or barrel.

House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and Store men 6 Dept. No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

TIN WARE

AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE

ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF ELIZABETH CITY

AND VICINITY, to the fact, that I

have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

business in its various branches and forms.—

Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that I can execute all orders for tin and sheet iron, and that I will be favored with well proportioned satisfaction.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots, Suckers, Pans, Cans, Ice Cream Freezers and in all other articles generally kept in an establishment of the kind.

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofting, Gutters and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boat and Shoe Store, Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

July 10—**THOS. J. MCKELL.**

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE L. H. YATT,

No. 444 and 445 Pearl Street, (near Chatham,) NEW YORK.

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CON-

stantly receiving a well assorted stock of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites

all customers, by calling on him, to examine

of both quality and price, and will prove satisfac-

tory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally,

who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RED VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS,

and Ingrain American 3-Ply,

and Ingrain Carpets;

Comprising many New Patterns, made express-

ly for the trade.—Also, Ingrain and Ver-

dean Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to pur-

chasers and sold at fair prices.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

JUST Received this morning at the Bee Hive,

a complete assortment of Mourning Collars and

Sleeves in sets and separate. Also Mourning

gloves of every quality, veils of every

quality, in Gripe and Lorette, do. Tissues,

Berage &c.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carbent & Nye's Power Loom Three-Ply and In-

grain, as well as Barber's Auburn

Prison-made Brussels, Ingrain and Ver-

dean Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to pur-

chasers and sold at fair prices.

JUST Received this morning at the Bee Hive,

a complete assortment of Mourning Collars and

Sleeves in sets and separate. Also Mourning

gloves of every quality, veils of every

MILK LEG, DREADFUL, CLOSE, PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same testimony.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I enclose the genuine receipt received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days, and though my heart had been almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle, the palpitation subsided, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two of my daughters, who were afflicted with the palpitation of the heart, were cured by the use of my milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite, and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every medicine, and I had procured HAMPTON'S TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Persons of my daughters were very low from severe dysentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture, the pains were relieved, the swelling subsided, and her health returned—she kept her legs bandaged with strips of woolen until her strength returned.

I have been this particular, that others, under similar circumstances, may be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,

I do hereby certify that I am personally

quainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely

commend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.

Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. BORN.—Sir: While in general

opposed to Patent Medicines, and can com-

pel me to state, that I have great confidence in

the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINC-

TURE, and that I have been cured by its use

in my family, and in disordered stomach, indigestion, and general debility, with entire suc-

cess. So far as my experience extends there-

fore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,

VERNON ESKRIDGE,

Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq., of Alexandria,

Virginia, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining from weakness, through her whole life, and she has been cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq.,

of the City of New York.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; freeness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; and she has almost entirely lost her strength, and is now almost entirely cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Extract from a Letter from W. P. Thompson,

of the City of New York.

"I have been for thirty-eight years afflicted with Rheumatism, and I have been cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHUMATISM.

Extract from a Letter from W. P. Thompson,

of the City of New York.

"I have been for thirty-eight years afflicted with Rheumatism, and I have been cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Extract from a Letter from W. P. Thompson,

of the City of New York.

"I have been for thirty-eight years afflicted with Rheumatism, and I have been cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

HEREDITARY CRUPELA.

Extract from a Letter from W. P. Thompson,

of the City of New York.

"I have been for thirty-eight years afflicted with Rheumatism, and I have been cured by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DRAPED BY THE

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully call attention to the fact, that he has with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and desire to render the favor and patronage of his discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself.

His stock consists of the following: CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colors, in all the latest and most fashionable styles, in all the latest and most fashionable styles, in all the latest and most fashionable styles.

SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, beautiful texture, style, quality and make.

DRAWERS—Vergonia and French twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles.

HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious and to accommodate the most economical.

STOCKS and CHAUVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and quality.

COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and of the latest and most fashionable styles.

POCKET HAND-KERCHIEFS—Silk and linen, colored and of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c., together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those of his customers.

He has also made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

He has a good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your measure taken. Store immediately opposite the Boat and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

Signed, **JAMES B. DYER**